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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1915. **WOMEN VOTERS AND CONGRESS**

When two envoys sent to Washington by women voters of the West will take a quiet, orderly, and natural step to do what English suffragists found they could do only by hiding all night under seats in parliament and shying bricks at members of that distinguished body.

The request of the suffragists will raise some interesting questions. Representing about 4,000,000 voters, their right to be heard seems as strong, at least, as that of Parnell and Kossuth, whom they point to as precedents for men speaking to Congress. Unfortunately for them, since the time of those appearances an iron clad rule has been made against any outsider appearing to speak at a session of the House, and this rule states it is not even in order for the Speaker to ask unanimous consent for such a

In other cases Congress has found a way around its own rules; so recently as three years ago, in the case of a member of the Japanese parliament, by taking a recess, while the members remained in their seats to ingenuity they have exhibited before now, will be ready to point to to do what they desire. Whether the precedents will be satisfactory to Congress may reflect the sentiment of that body toward suffrage.

NOVEMBER'S TRADE BALANCE

In February the foreign trade \$200,000,000.

The preliminary returns for the gave for the first three weeks of this current month some \$141,200. 000. In the week just ended the port of New York alone showed, for only five business days, Thursday being a holiday, some \$36,100,000.

Without anything counted for the districts other than the principal thirteen in the first three weeks, district except New York in the tricts of the country from the very gest, yet to score, November exports and imports on the two remaining days of this month, with all that, millions and millions more still to come in, the Saturday night

Two hundred millions for Novemer, therefore, looks like a low estimate. This is going at a rate which cats up a great bankers' credit of \$50,000,000 in about a week; which pays all the annual interest and diviowned abroad in about five weeks; and no Serbian nation left. which pays freight bills owed to forannual shipping period in about a month and a fortright.

country. That's the way our forelgn trade balance is running just outline it. But a sure thing is that this trade be ance cannot run very long as it is running now without giving us financial pre-eminence as the world's creditor nation.

TEACHING CHILDREN THRIFT

good public service for the country ality, so Prussia and Austria have at large, and the bankers deserve now destroyed Serbia.

parents and school teachers. to teach school children some of the Belgium may be restored and given elementary lessons of economics, a new chance for national life, be-They should not only be appealed to cause of the determined interest of on the score of personal aggrandize- all civilization in its behalf. Whether ment. But they should be taught a similarly effective sentiment will that, in placing their money in compel a like restoration of Serbia banks, they are contributing to in- is to be doubted. The Armenian race dustrial enterprises, and are aiding seems fairly in the way of extinc-

money being piled up in a larger the power to carry out their pur and more widely used receptacle, poses. which serves about the same purthe same process of reasoning the is now attained and the campaign be hyphenated at Panama.

mentary.

THE PARTY OF THE P

the elements of our banking and eco- less. nomic system. When a boy can be made to feel that he is helping his Austro-Germans is mere conjecture. march up and ask Congress to per- his money in a bank, he will not only toward Asia Minor and the Suez mit them to speak on the floor of save because of a normal acquisitive canal, with Egypt and India in the the House of Representatives they instinct. He will save because he background? Or against Italy, or has grasped the essential idea that Riga, or on the western front? Of

NOW, WHAT'S THE LAW FOR?

escaped. He was not arrested until yesterday, when, according to poself competent to handle it, and started. His excuse is that the accident was unavoidable; that he tried to avoid his victim, even running the truck over on the trolley tracks and almost into a pole.

But with whatever of feeble ex tenuation he could muster, there re mains the fact that he sped on in the gathering darkness, paid no attention to the injured man, confided hear him. Whether they will to nobody his part, and evidently stretch a point for the suffragists hoped to escape the consequences. remains to be seen. No doubt the The case is a particularly exasper suffragists, with that troublesome ating one. Carelessness is the nor mal attitude of these rural truck drivers; carelessness compounded sufficient precedents to permit them with bad whisky- is the more mur derous; and when these bring disaster which is followed by the effort to escape—such an effort being equivalent to confession-it is time for the most effective measures to be taken for protection of the public.

There have been altogether too many cases of reckless drivers runbalance in favor of this country was ning down people and then speeding \$174,682,478. In October it was up in the effort to escape. The pres-\$186,108,959. In this month of No-ent case falls within the jurisdictionvember it is likely to go lar past of the Maryland authorities; a jurisdiction, by the way, that covers some of the most dangerous areas. thirteen principal customs districts tributary to the city, in which such driving is a constant menace. The condition of Wisconsin avenue at Drummond is itself extremely bad. A double-track car line occupies most of the highway; a narrow roadway for vehicles must also be used by pedestrians because there is no sidewalk; and the whole situation is a constant invitation to accidents with nothing at all counted for any even if the utmost care be exercised by drivers. The condition of the fourth week and with all the dis- street needs the attention of one set of officials, quite as much as the littlest up to New York, the big- case against this driver needs the attention of another set.

SERBIA ANOTHER BELGIUM

The Serbian army has been driven record, as already reported, showed Only a small part of the national area is still in the hands of its own people, Old Serbia being entirely occupied by the enemy.

Not only has the army been practically destroyed and swept from its country, but the Serbian people have dends due on American securities fairly be said that there is no Serbia

This is the penalty paid by the eign steamship lines for a semi- brave little people for daring yet to cling to its aspirations for a true national existence. Centuries ago In five months a monthly two hundred million dollar trade balance ish invasion of Europe; to them and would equal the national debt of this to the Poles under Sobieski western civilization owes its salvation from now. It is impossible to describe like debt to Charles Martel and the the full effect of it. It is not easy to Franks for rolling back from the field of Tours the Saracen tide. Itself not an advanced race, the Serbian people has yet served civilization magnificently as a buffer. Poland was the barrier between Tartars and the west for many generations; and after its work had been A national campaign for "thrift," done, after the new civilization had designed especially to reach school grown strong enough to care for itchildren, is about to be launched by self, Poland was torn asunder by the Washington Chapter of the the very countries it had protected. American Institute of Banking. Such It is precisely so with Serbia. As first chance in the allies' markets. a campaign is not only good busi- Prussia, Austria, and Russia divided ness for the bankers, it is mighty Poland and extinguished its nation-

all the help they can get from The fate of Serbia is perhaps even worse than that of Belgium; at Such a campaign affords a chance least there is ground to hope that the prosperity of their community. Ition; there is no reason to hope that When "savings" are referred to a better fate is in store for the Serthe average child has a vision of bians, if the conquerors shall retain Hungarians, and Turks.

It is announced from Berlin that pose as does his penny bank. By the object of the Serbian campaign

The Washington Times school child, and even some grown- ended. That is, the Serbians have ups, seem to regard wealthy men been driven out of their country, as those with large stacks of gold, their army has been broken, the The average person's ideas on this road to Constantinople has been point are apt to be strangely rudi- opened and is presumed to be firmly enough held to make its future The savings propaganda of the tenure reasonably safe. Seemingly bankers' organization affords not the Teutons have no serious fears of only the opportunity to impress any developments in the allies' camtheir slogan "your cannot eat your paign by way of Saloniki; while cake and have it," but it also gives the definite opening of the road to hose entrusted with the training of Constantinople would seem to mean children a chance to explain to them that the Gallipoli campaign is hope-

What may be the next plan of the

own city, that he is furnishing funds They must break out in a new difor her new enterprises, by placing rection before long; but will it be good citizenship means community all the surmises, it seems most likely that the drive into the east will appeal to German imagination. It has been a favorito program of world-ambition for many years, and Last Wednesday evening an auto there is now an extra incentive in truck ran down and killed a pedes- the carefully cultivated hatred that trian on the street at Drummond. all Germany bears toward England. The truck driver went right on and Here lies the way to Britain's vitals; to win would be to wreck the empire; to lose would be perhaps to inlice accounts, he confessed his part volve Germany in an utter wreck. in the affair. He admitted that he But the temptation is strong, the had been drinking heavily, and that way seems easier than that to Paris friends urged him not to try to drive or Calais, the German people would the truck home. He believed him- be especially pleased with what promised to outflank the British empire. The next few weeks would

CANADIAN WHEAT SEIZURE

is still with Germany.

seem to represent another turning

point in the war, and the initiative

The military seizure of perhaps 20,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat by the Dominion government opens some questions that will have lecided interest to the people of the United States. The wheat is needed for the allies in Europe, and it is intimated that its seizure was consid ered necessary in order to defeat efforts at creating a corner and excorting unreasonable prices. The mere fact that so great a quantity was to be found in terminal elevators suggests, at least, that some

thing of this sort was afoot. But the official statement issued n explanation of the seizure is not reassuring to Americans. It is alleged that seizing this supply was n effect a method of insuring that Canada's great surplus would get a preference in the markets of the al-Canada raised the greatest wheat crop in its history this season; so did the United States. A few weeks ago the allied nations floated a half-billion dollar loan in this country, explaining that the proceeds would be used to buy supplies here. Now, it appears, exceptionally rigorous measures are being adopted to insure that Canada's surplus wheat shall get the first chance at the European market which the allies control. The military seizure has the appearance of a clever scheme for giving Canada wheat a preference in the allies' markets, as against United States wheat.

If it shall turn out that the entente nations intend thus to enforce discrimination against the United States, and to give a preference to Canadian grain at least until the Canadian supply is taken up, it will exactly bear out the view expressed by this paper some months ago as to the possible course of our mercial relations with Europe. There are some things that Europe must buy here; first, cotton; second, muritions. She cannot get them elsewhere; not, anyhow, in the quantities she must have them. On the other hand certain articles of agricultural production, headed by wheat, are plentiful in Canada, Australia, India, and to a less extent in some other countries. If. after the United States has loaned its credit to the allies, they should turn about and give a sharp preference to other countries in buying their grain supplies, and leave the United States with its wheat surplus on its hands, there would be decided impression here that this country had had the bad end of the transac-

This is precisely how the Canadian wheat operation looks at first glance; and there is need for an investigation to determine precisely what is intended by it. This country cannot afford to have its agriculture boycotted in order that competitors in agriculture may have the

The solution to the Mexican question is decidedly alkaline.

Christmas comes but once a year but the bills aren't so particular.

Hank Ford could carry out the idea by taking two of everything over with him.

Although Greece is keeping out of the war, the war doesn't seem able to keep out of Greece.

Haiti having fortunately apologized to France, all Joffre has on his hands are the Germans, Austrians,

With all due regards to the President's policy, we trust the Atlantic and Pacific will soon again

MISS RICHMOND TO

tion Will Speak at Annual Meeting Here.

Miss Mary E. Richmond, director o the charity organization department of the Russell Sage Foundation, will speak tonight before the anflual meeting of he Associated Charities at Rauscher' several years the Asso Charities has been trying to obtain Miss ichmond as a speaker. She is the author of "Friendly Visiting Among the Poor." a book widely used by the Friendly Visitors on the staff of the Associated Charities here, and she also wrote "The Good Neighbor in the Mod-ern City"

For several years she was secretary of the Associated Charities in Baltihliadelphia. A novel feature of the meeting will be members of the the production, by members of the Junior League, of "The New Way vs the Old Way." or "Deeds vs. Doles." The play is based upon actual incident in the work of the Associated Charitie of this city. It illustrates the co-operation between the many social service agencies in the city.

Janet Richards, auditorium of Woodward & Lothrop's, 10:45 a.m.
Lot any, and p. m. of the Immaculate Concep-orena, in noner of the Immaculate Concep-orena, in noner of the Immaculate Concep-

it a. in.
supplier and musicale in honor of former
regular soluters, President's Own Garrison,
Atony and Sany Union, Stanley Hall, Soluters' nome, 7:30 p. in.
oherence, tollege Women's Club, Raleigh riotet, 1.50 p. m.

Book exhibition during "Satety Pirst Book to see," ruone Liorary, 2 to s p. m.

Business meeting, campolis Grotto, Chamber of Commerce rooms, 1.50 p. m.

Health fairs, "Important Factors in Elimination," Dr. S. H. Greens, pr., Y. M. C. A., 7.45 to 8.15 p. m.

Meeting, North Washington Citizens' Association, Gage School, Decond and U streets northwest, 8 p. m.

tion, Gage School, Second and U streets northwest, Sp. Un. lazar, Iowa Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church ladies, in church, Fourteenth and Emission streets northwest, all day and Church ladnes, in church, rourteenth shiftenerson etreets northwest, all day and evening. Meeting, board of directors of the Twentieth Century Club, All Souis Church, 10:30 a, in Audress. Charles Edward Russell, under auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Metropolitan A. N. E. Church, 7:30 p, m. Ladles night, Lincotn Path. Citisens' Association, assembly rooms, Chapel of the Nativity, Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue northeest, 7:30 p, in, Meeting, to discuss the queetion of preparentees, National Guide of the Chamber of Commerce, in rooms, 12 noom.

the Chamber of Commerce, in rooms, in noon.

Exhibition, National Commercial Gas Association, ball room, New Willard, all day.

Meeting, National Electric Light Association, room 127, New Willard, all day.

Rehearnal, Monday Morning Music Club, red room, New Willard, Il a. m. Masonite-Harmony, No. 17, Acacla, No. 18, banquet, University Club, East Gate, No. 11, Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows-Union, No. 11: Beacon, No. 11, Langdon, No. 28.

Royal Arcanum-National Council, card party, Card party and tea, Mary Washington Chapter of the District D. A. R., ball room, Washington Club, 230 p. m.

Supper, Girls Friendly Society, assembly room, Epiphany Church, 1 to 2 p. m.

Amusements.

S.20 p. m. Polits-Mark Kent in "The Middleman," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Keith's-Vaudeville, 7:15 and 8:15 p. m. Gayety-Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Casino-"Have You Seen Stella?" 8:15 p. m.

hristmas sale, women of the West Washing-ton Haptist Church, at Masonic Temple, Wisconsin avenue, near M street, with 4.45 p. m. dusicale for the blind, Library of Congress, Musicale for the blind, Library of Congress, 8:15 p. m.
District of Columbia branch of the Needlework Gulid, theeting and distribution of garments, Chamber of commerce rooms, 1:20 F street northwest.
Smoker, alumni association of the I'si Upsilon Fraternity, University Univ. p. m.
District of Columbia convention, Congressional Union for Woman's Sufrage, in:
"The Little White House," on Laisyette square, b. p. m.
Convention, National Commercial Gas Association, small ball room, New Willard, all day.

day.

Maeting, National Electric Light Association and Association of Edison illuminating Companies, room 127, New Willard, all day. Rustrated lecture. "Snakes and Coffee in San Paulo," Albert Douglas, Home Club, b p. m.
Laying of cornersione Petworth M. E. Church, New Hampshire avenue and Upshor street northwest, 3 p. m.
Meeting, Woman's Auxiliary, St. John's Church, in church, 2:30 p. m.
Masonic—Grand Lodge, special, to lay cornersione of Petworth M. E. Church, 2 p. m.;
National, No. 12: Mithras Lodge of Perfoction, Scottish Rite; Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine, ceremonial, National Rifles' Armory.

sarrine, ceremonial, National Rifles Armory,
Odd Fellows-Washington, No. 4; Golden
Hule, No. 21; Amity, No. 27,
Knights of Pythias-Webster, No. 7; Excelsior, No. 14; Capital, No. 24; Myrtle, No. 23,
Jr. O. U. A. M.-Liberty Bell Council, No.
6, entertainment and dance.
Knights of Columbus-Washington Council,
second and third degree exemplification.
National Union-District of Columbia Cabinet, Pythian Temple.

Dr. S. H. Greene, Jr., Will

Give Y.M.C.A. Health Talk

Dr. S. H. Greene, Jr., dean of the Y. M. C. A. examining staff will be the speaker for the regular Monday evening health talk tonight. His subject will be "Important Factors In Ellmination." Next Monday evening, Dr. Greene will tell of "When To Consult a Physician, and on December 43, Dr. Maurice E. Miller will talk on "The Care of the Eyes."

Costa Called to Form Portugal's New Cabinet

LISBON (via Paris), Nov. 29.--In view of the resignation of the cabinet of Premier Castro, congress was called in special session and voted in favor of the formation of a national coalition

the formation of a mattona sumministry.

Both the opposition parties, however, declined to designate members to the proposed ministry, and as a consequence the President has requested Dr. Alfonso Costa, former premier and chief of the democratic party, to form one.

Shipping Board Plan STUDY COURSE FOR ADDRESS CHARITIES Is Urged as Result Of Director in Russell Sage Founda- Apparent "Stalemate"

Reported Defection of Democratic Senator From Support of Administration Causes Speculation Over Government-Owned Merchant Marine Program.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

The reported defection of at least one leading Democratic Senator from support of the Administration's program of establishing a
Government-owned merchant marine has added interest to the reports
that the President is determined to stake a good deal, politically, on
that policy.

Indian Affairs Cato Sells.

The conference was known as the
Committee of Course of Study for the
United States Indian Schools.

As these schools must train Indian
youth of both sexes to assume the duties and responsibilities of self-support
and citizenship, this course strongly
emphasizes vocational training.

Between the old Republican program of giving subsidies and the new Democratic plan of Government ownership it looks now very much like a stalemate. Neither side can count the votes to win.

"MIDDLE COURSE" PROPOSALS.

For this reason advocates of a middle ones that they could not compete. This These want:

of experts to study the whole question and report a plan. -2. Attention to the subject of modify-

ing speed requirements under the pres-ent ocean mail laws, so that it shall be more feasible to establish American lines to Africa, South America, and the Far East.

3. Legislative measures to make in vestment in shipping more safe, profitable, and better understood

4. Suspension or modification of par-ticularly onerous provisions of the new seamen's act.

The foregoing are, in brief, the pro-posals of the merchant marine commit-tee of the National Foreign Trade Council. At the time the committee re-ported, its recommendations got small

Conditions Altered.

Last session the Democratic House majority was so big that the Administration plan was found certain to win. and some Democrats who didn't like it supported it rather than become insurgents on a hopeless proposition. The Senate filibuster killed the bill.

Senate fillbuster killed the bill. Now conditions seem likely to be reversed; the Democrats have been more confident of Senate than of House, and the report of a vote or two lost in the upper chamber is giving concern.

Almost all Democrats and some Republicans are determined in opposition to a general sudsidy policy. Almost all Republicans and some Democrats just as earnestly object to Government ownership. There is increasing feeling that a middle course must be found on which a majority can travel, or cise the present epoch of interest in behalf of a merchant marine will pass with nothing done. Here comes in the opening for the commission plan, which will keep interest alive and insure detailed study of the subject by authorities.

Want Permanent Policy.

Want Permanent Policy. concerned to extend the merchan marine, consider that the subsidy plan is hopeless; and they oppose Govern-

marine, consider that the subsidy plan is hopeless; and they oppose Government ownership on many grounds. The latter they esteem a temporary expedition, the latter they esteem a temporary expedition, and the latter they esteem a temporary expedition, and the latter they esteem a temporary expedition, and the latter they esteem a solid basis as a lasting industry. They are more concerned about conditions after the war than about those during the war.

At present, it is argued, no emergency policy would help much. All the ships in the world are doing all the work they can and earning big profits. If the Government bought a lot of them now it would have to pay excessive prices; after the war it would have the expensive bottoms on its hands and be certain to lose money operating them. Just now, it is calculated, from 20 to 25 per cent of the world's normal tonnage is unavailable because of destruction, interment or impressment, for naval or inflitary uses. In many fields of international trade shipping business has fallen off because of the reduced consuming power of countries financed from Europe. A good many more neutrals have lost business than have gained it; but the immense increase in the North Atlantic tonnage movement has demanded every available vessel for a traffic that is largely temporary.

Ocean Rates High.

Rates on ocean cargoes are now very high; two, three, four, and even five times normal. Nevertheless, it is believed that after the war there will be great slump and for a time likely a great slump and for a time likery a serious scarcity of cargoes. There is increasing desire to have the merchant marine problem handled with a view to all these conditions, and with consideration of establishing a permanent industry on a solid basis. The present emergency will have passed before a policy merely adapted to it could get into operation; the long future, for which it is desired to create a marine as a permanent national industry, requires different treatment.

Business wants an American merchant, not for sentimental reasons related to "putting the flag back on the seas," and not because it would necessarily cheapen ocean freights and increase foreign trade, but, in the opinion of the foreign trade council committee. serious scarcity of cargoes. There is

Business Banis Wanted. A Government owned marine would serve this purpose if it were operated at a loss; neither would a sub-sidized marine, if the subsidies meassidized marine, if the subsidies measured the profits. The thing must be on a business basis, earning real profits. In the past American capital has found more profit in other fields than foreign shipping. This does not prove that American has grown afraid of the water; for in the coastwise ahipping a great fleet has been developed. It was possible because coastwise shipping was carefully protected as an American monopoly; there was equal chance for all who could get into it. To get a like development of over-weas shipping, a like equality of opportunity, in the competition with all the world, is needed. That is what the foreign trade council committee thinks.

side the German frontier.

King George went to the French front.

One Year Ago Today in the War

The Russians invaded Darkehmen, about twenty-five miles in-

British resumed bombardment of Zeebrugge, Flanders.

lisadvantage has been removed by perdisadvantage has been removed by per-mitting American registry to foreign vessels: temporarily, at least, the differ-ence in cost of construction has been about removed also, because costs of construction abroad have risen so much under war conditions. But this is not expected to continue after the war ends. Before the war in Europe, much American capital was invested in ships that were sailed under foreign flags, because they could not be sailed profit-ably, or at all, under the American. But when war began it was necessary to get ably, or at all, under the American. But when war began it was necessary to get the protection of a neutral fiss, and Americans wanted their own fiss. So they were permitted to take American registry, and about a half million tons have been added. American vessels are now earning profits in foreign trade; but it is expected that when the war ends and old competitive conditions are restored, with reduced tonnage to handle, the higher operating cost for American vessels will again embarrass American efforts on the seas.

Akin To Tariff Board.

To determine a permanent policy giv ing American shipping a fair chance and at the same time to give due consideration to American living standards and wage scales, is the problem for which the foreign trade council wants the shipping commission created. It would really be very much skin to a tariff commission, in that it would study conditions and report them, with or without recommendation, to Congress. The Democratic antagonism to a tariff commission would doubtless obtain as against the shipping commission plan.

But there is this important difference: that most Democratic want to "do something for the merchant marine," while most of them decidedly do not want to do anything more about the tariff. It might not be very logical to handle shipping problems through a commission, while refusing to handle tariff likewise; but the necessities of the case might produce such a result. That is now the hope of people who believe the commission plan must be adopted or else nothing at all can be done at this important juncture.

This Week's **Photoplays**

Two features of particular interest to Washington theatergoers, as well as motion picture patrons, are included in the program at Crandall's Theater oday-the appearance of A. H. Van Buren, the Poli Players' leading man. and the play in which he appears, an

and the play in which he appears, an adaptation of Bartley Campbell's meiodrama, "The Galley Slave."

While Theda Bara is the player featured in the production by the Fox Film Company, the appearance of Mr. Van Buren is of equal if not greater local importance. The cast also includes Lallian Lawrence, who was here some years ago as a leading woman in stock; Hardee Kirkiand, a Washingtonian, and a member of a family socially prominent here; and Stuart itolmes. "The Galley Slave" will be send in the newsat World Film production featuring him. "The Sins of Society." Alec B. Francis, Frances Nelson, and Robert Mantell, jr., are also in the cast. One of the scenes shows the sinking of a troop ship by a submarine, and is said to be especially realistic.

LEADED

LEADER.

Cyril Scott is the star today of the irst of the feature programs that have been inaugurated at the Leader The-ater, in "Not Guilty." The picture is regarded as notable for the reason that ome of the scenes were made in Sing Sing Penitentiary and some of them

Sing Penitentiary and some of them were made in Albany, N. Y., in the governor's mansion. The picture will be shown again tomorrow.

Wednesday the new policy will be emphasized by the inauguration of the Paramount Program, which will be shown at the Leader henceforth. Mary Pickford, the most popular of all the Paramount stars, has been selected as the piszer to start the service, with the quaint comedy, "A Girl of Yesterday," which is to be shown Wednesday and Thursday.

Friday and Saturday Cleo Ridgely will be seen in the Lusky company's adaptation of James Forbes' play, "The Chorus Lady," This play also introduced young Marjorie Daw in a leading role. Wednese Reld will be seen in the part of the detective here.

Bazaars Will Be Held By Two Congregations

foreign shipping. This does not prove that America has grown afraid of the water; for in the coastwise shipping a great fleet has been developed. It was possible because coastwise shipping was carefully protected as an American monopoly; there was equal chance for all who could get into it. To get a like development of over-seas shipping, as and supper beginning today and continuing until Friday. Fupper will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock. The displict of the waster of the foreign trade council committee thinks.

Under the old navigation laws, only American-bullt ships could have American-bullt ships could have American-bullt ships could have American for ships cost so much more than foreign built. The members of the congregation of

Vocational Training to Be Divided Into Three Periods Under New Plan.

A course of study, which it is be-lieved will give to the Indians of the United States the best vocational traincountry, has been devised by a con-ference which has been in session for weeks in the office of Commisioner of

In Three Periods.

It is divided into three sections. The first is the neginning stage, the second the fluding stage, and the third the finishing stage. During the first and second periods the training 'n domestic

second periods the training in domestic and industrial activities centers around the conditions essential to the improvement and proper maintenance of the home and farm.

The course outlined in the pre-vocational division is unique in the fact that in addition to the regular academic subjects boys are required to take practical courses in farming, gardening, dairying, farm carpentry, farm blacksenithing, farm engineering, farm masonry farm painting and shoe and harness repairing, and all girls are required to take courses in home cooking, sewing, laundering, nursing, poultry raising and kitchen gardening.

This course not only prepares the In dian youth for industrial efficiency, but those activities for which they are best adapted and to which they should ap-ply themselves definitely during the voperiod, the character and termined by its relative value and inportance as a means of solving the problems of the farmer, mechanic and

housewife.

Non-essentials are eliminated. One-half of each day is given to industrial training and teh other half to academic studies. All effort is directed toward training Indian boys and girls for ef-nicient and useful lives under the con-ditions which they must meet after leaving school. Other objects to which this course directs special attention are health, motherhood and child-welfare. health, motherhood and child-well civics, community meetings and

PRISONERS OF WAR

Private Individuals Allowed to Employ Germans-Captives Are Well Treated.

LONDON. Nov. 29.-Some details of the housing of German prisoners of wain France are given by a correspondent

of the Westminster Gazette.
One of the places of detention described by the correspondent is the great granite fortress of Fougeres, in Brittany, one of the ancient fendal castles of northern France, begun in

the eleventh century. Here are lodged German

one English newspaper. There is a large garden, with trees and flowers, within the ramparts where the prisoners exercise.

In the same region the disused fort of Chateauneuf is another structure devoted to German officer prisoners. Exercise is taken in an interior court and there are chapels for the various religious denominations. The rooms are large, each holding twelve iron bedsteads.

"In other parts of France." the correspondent continues. "they are equally well lodged, as in the south, in a historic maner house at Montauban, and in that delicious Abbaye de Frigolet, in the grounds of which the famous Frovence poet. Mistral, so often played truant from school. Though discipline is everywhere strict orders are given with politeness, and few punishments have been necessary, the prisoners, many of whom belong to the highest families in Germany, show the greatest respect toward the authorities, who on all occasions treat them with justice and humanity.

"Though in many of the camps for men the bagracks have been specially constructed to receive large numbers, they are made as habitable as possible; a small hospital and dispensarily varies according to the prisoners can purchase certain authorized articles.

"The work of the cantives necessarily varies according to the locality of the camp. Those interned in forcest regions, such as the Landes and the Sologne, perform the work of woodcutters, while in the agricultural districts, owing to the lack of labor, many are employed on the land. Though throughout Prance the crons were almost entirely brought in by the women, in certain districts assistance was needed. The state also permits (the hire of prisoners by private individuals at the rate of a payment of 40 centimes per man a dey, including the feeding of both men and their guards, but in no case is this authorization given when a property is in proximity to a neutral frontier." property is in proximity to a neutra

Teachers From Mexico Watch Classes Here

Eighty-one principals and teachers of Mexican schools today watched classes in the James Ormond Wilson Normal They were met at that building at 10 o'clock by R. L. Haycock supervising principal of the third vision. They requested especially to be vision. They requested especially to be shown the primary grades, being taught by the "model" teachers and recent normal school graduates.

Next to primary classes the visitors raid they were interested most decay in vocational and manual work. Therefore arrangements have been made to have them spend most of the school day tomorrow at McKinley Manual Training School.